SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. *Receipts for all sums* will be promptly transmitted. *Letters* to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition o this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers*.

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—et us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIPS

Between Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, and

New York.

A LINE of splendid new Steam Ship is now running regularly on the above route, composed at present of the

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND R. W. Foster, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

Each vessel making three trips per month—leaving New York on alternate Wednesday's and Saturday's—Richmond and City Point on Monday and Thursday—and Norfolk on Tuesday and Friday.

Passage in Cabin State room, and found, between Norfolk and New York, $7; do do Richmond or City Point and New York $8. Steerage passage and found Norfolk $5—City Point and Richmond $6. Freight from New York to Norfolk or Richmond, 6 cents per cubic foot—and to Petesburg, 7 cents per foot. Time from Norfolk to New York, about 27 hours.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, and have elegant accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 1, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DONN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842 4 3—1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 28—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rena, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetitte and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes. 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852. 44—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, Shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies—Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec..

April 6, 1852. 43—td

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 213, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathlie," "Madeline," &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March30, 1852, 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852 (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—1m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 091

WEDDING Cake boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in sets, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 28—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
As Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Germania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

HATS of all sorts, styles and qualities, from 5 cts to 5 dollars, for sale at TUCKER'S.

Interesting Debate in the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
APRIL 21, 1852. }

Mr. Howard said: Mr. Chairman, were I to confine myself exclusively to the subject under debate, or, more properly speaking, to the subject before the committee, it might be construed into an intentional disrespect to the usage and custom of this committee. I therefore propose, in the first instance, to address a few observations to the political aspect of the country, and to that common topic—the next presidential campaign. I intend to say a few words in relation to the principles on which that canvass must be fought; and when we consider how much of public interest depends upon the result of that contest, we cannot be astonished that it has occupied so large a portion of the attention of this House.

In the outset, I desire to say that I am opposed to anything like a separate Union party, and for the plain reason that I do not believe that the condition of the country makes such an organization necessary. I admit that there are questions in this country which may rise above party, and when the time shall arrive that the existence of the government itself depends upon such an organization, such an organization will necessarily take place. But that is not the present condition of affairs.

I am one of those who believe it is necessary to keep up the old party organizations. I believe it is expedient, for the reason that an opposite course would lead directly to sectional parties and to geographical organizations, which can only exist for a short time in this country without the destruction of the government itself. I would therefore postpone the evil day of such a state of things to the time when it may be necessary for the preservation of this government.

I am in favor of adhering to the old democratic platform—adding to it no more than the absolute wants of the country at this time may require—for, as to party creeds, when old party creeds do not answer the purpose, it is as legitimate to have new ones as it was to adopt the old in the first instance. It is for this reason that I have voted in this House for the passage of the resolutions approving, or rather acquiescing in the compromise measures, and asserting the principle that the fugitive-slave law should be enforced. I do it, not for the purpose of reflecting on the past action of any one, but because I conceive that such action is necessary to the welfare of the nation, and indispensable to the peace of society in our country at this moment. Nor do I see how any gentlemen opposed to those measures can complain of such a course, unless he be one of those who think that this government has lasted too long, and that what has taken place is a sufficient ground for breaking it up. I may be permitted to say, that if nothing was involved in the question but the aspect of parties at the South, I should esteem such a vote unnecessary. But such is not the case. I should esteem a resolution approving or acquiesing in the Compromise unnecessary, for the obvious reason that every southern State, in some form or another, has acquiesced in the measures adopted by the Thirty-first Congress. If it was intended, therefore, to operate upon southern parties and southern politicians alone, it would be unnecessary. But, sir, that is not the state of the case. We have been notified here by the free-soil connexion that they hold the fugitive-slave law to be unconstitutional, and that they regard the acts in relation to the territorial governments to be as subject to modification and repeal as any ordinary acts of the American Congress. It is to reach these, mainly and principally, that I am in favor of adopting the Compromise as a finality. I do not wish to reflect even upon the free-soilers, or to thrust them out of the party. But if they are to continue to act with us, they must give bonds to keep the peace. If they do not, then, in my estimation, we ought to hold no further affiliation with them. These persons ought not to be allowed inside of the democratic party, by further agitation to furnish a fresh cause for secession, or to endanger the public peace and the stability of the government. Agitation should cease on this subject.

Now, sir, I am unable to perceive how any southern man, however extreme his opinions may be in relation to this subject, can feel any reluctance in adopting the Compromise as a finality in reference to the whole subject. There is, in my estimation, a necessity growing out of the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law—as it is obviously the purpose of the free-soilers and abolitionists to remain quiet for the present, and then, after the presidential election has terminated, to come into Congress and agitate for the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. It is not only that measure which makes the adoption of the compromise resolution proper, but the whole subject of slavery in the Territories. If there was anything well understood when the compromise measures were adopted, it was that the question of slavery in the Territories stood upon the constitution, that it should be maintained there, and that the Territories should be open to slavery if the constitution permitted slavery to exist in those Territories. Now, we are notified by these extreme gentlemen that it is their purpose to agitate the subject of slavery in the Territories, and to introduce bills for the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of New Mexico and Utah. This is the more necessary on the part of the South, because the census returns show that slavery actually exists both in Utah and New Mexico. I think, therefore, it is incumbent upon the democratic party to say that that which was a settlement shall remain a settlement, unaltered, unmodified, and unrepealed. And, sir, it becomes, in my estimation, the more necessary to say so because I see certain opinions advanced since the adoption of these measures touching this subject, to which, in another aspect, I wish, for a few moments, to call the attention of the committee.

Mr. Meacham. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a single question?

Mr. Howard. If you will be brief.

Mr. Meacham. I ask the gentleman whether he, in sustaining the Compromise, will go against the proposed division of the boundary of California, so as to make two States instead of one?

Mr. Howard. I am astonished that such a question should be asked by a gentleman who is a member of the Judiciary Committee. California is in the Union. She is a sovereign State. She has the right to divide herself with the consent of Congress, and one portion has the right to come here and demand admission into the Union after the consent is given; and when it comes here we have no power then but to look into their constitution, and see whether it has or has not adopted a republican form of government.

Mr. Meacham. Will not you be varying the Compromise if you say you will go for that division?

Mr. Howard. Not at all. The idea is preposterous, for the simple reason that California was admitted into the Union with all the privileges, all the powers, and upon principles of equality with the other States. No man doubts that any one of the old States has the power to exclude slavery or retain it, at its own will and in its own time. The Compromise did not go beyond the admission of California. It did not extend to maintaining or excluding slavery there, nor to retaining the State with its present limits or institutions.

But to return to the subject on which I was commenting. It has been put forth in certain quarters that, although the exclusion of slavery in the Territories, by a direct act of Congress, would be unconstitutional, yet that it was constitutional for the territorial legislatures to exclude it. Now, for one, I desire to say that I repudiate altogether the idea of the squatter's sovereignty—that it can have no existence in the constitution, or in the brain of any sound-reasoning lawyer. And why? The territorial governments are organized by Congress. Their political powers are charters derived from Congress. They can look to that charter for their powers, and not beyond it. To say, therefore, that we can confer upon a territorial legislature a power we do not ourselves possess, is an idea which, in my opinion, cannot be defended by even plausible argument. A government organized by Congress cannot contain a grant of constitutional power which Congress does not possess. If Congress cannot adopt the Wilmot proviso, much less can a territorial legislature, which is its creature.

But there is another doctrine advanced in reference to this matter, which I desire to notice. It is said that all the inhabitants of a Territory possess inherent sovereign power. Now, the idea of sovereign power disconnected from political organization is one which is difficult to comprehend, if it have any existence. The idea of sovereignty is represented by the State; and if the people are sovereign, it is because they are a part of the State, living within an organized political community, and constituting a part of an organized political government. The idea that Daniel Boone, when he migrated outside the boundaries of civilization and settled there, possessed the powers of sovereignty in any legal sense, is one which I shall never be able to appreciate. There is no sovereignty in separate individuals, or in man in a state of nature. Sovereignty, in a legal or political sense, is created only when men form a government by giving up a portion of their natural rights. It is an idea inseparable from organized government. Squatters on the public domain, without legal government, are not sovereign; they are, at best, tenants at sufferance. But suppose that a certain amount of political sovereignty may be admitteed to be inherent in the people of the Territories, I deny that there can be anything in the proposition put forth; and, for this reason—that they have exercised it in adopting the territorial governments prepared for them by Congress. Admit, if you please, that they are sovereigns, the Congress of the United States have conferred a certain restricted form of government upon the people of the Territories, placing them in a condition of pupilage, and they have accepted of the government with those powers. They have agreed to live under the government thus framed by the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of their sovereignty, even if they possess it, they have accepted of the charter thus given them by Congress. That charter contains their powers, and by it they have submitted to the jurisdiction of Congress, and cannot set up any authority inconsistent with the supervision and control of this government, much less in opposition to constitutional powers of Congress. I deny as a constitutional proposition the existence of "squatter sovereignty." It has no foundation in sound reasoning or the practice of the government. It is inconsistent with the jurisdiction of the federal government over the public domain as expressly conferred by the constitution.

In relation to these compromise acts, I desire to say that I look to the democratic party alone to maintain and enforce them. That party has made the government and country the great power that it is, and can alone preserve the Union. It should, therefore, meet these questions boldly, and preserve the public tranquility by avowing a platform adequate to the occasion, in its approaching national convention. I look to the democracy in this crisis, because it is their principle of strict construction which alone can render the federal government immortal and preserve the Union by keeping the government within its legitimate sphere; for I must be permitted to say that, however good may be the intentions of certain individual members of the whig party, or however sound may be the views and intentions of a certain sect of that party in relation to the great questions of acquiescence in, and the enforcement of the compromise measures, I do not think the whig party, or, at least, the majority of the northern section of it, can be depended upon. I say it is not from any intention of casting any unjust censure upon that party, or of imputing any improper motives to any one, but I say it because I have been forced to the conclusion from the political action of that party for the last twelve months. And what has been that action? Why, sir, it is known that the gentleman who now occupies the presidential chair, and who, during all this controversy, has shown himself to be a patriot and a gentleman, is now to be sacrificed because he has taken ground in favor of the fugitive-slave law, and has maintained and enforced it. If I may judge from what I see in the newspapers, I should think that last night he had been bound, and that in a very few weeks he is to be taken, thus bound, to the funeral pile, there to be immolated to propitiate that power in the North which is in favor of repealing or of resisting the fugitive-slave law—that great conservative measure for the enforcement of a clear constitutional right of the South. I understand, from what I can gather from the papers of this morning, that, in the whig caucus held last night, those who were for standing up for the constitution were confined almost exclusively to the southern section of the Union, and were not very numerous at that. I see some gentlemen upon the other side of the House who, no doubt, could give us some information upon this subject. Perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] could tell us something in relation to the matter. I understand that upon that occasion the compromise measure were not only so unpopular as not to be adopted, but they were actually ruled out of order. If this be untrue, there are many gentlemen present who were there, and they can correct me. I think, then, that we have small hope from the whig party. It is suggested to me that the gentlemen on the other side of the House are mum now, as their candidate will be when the final conflict comes off; and I take it for granted that General Scott is to be that man. If they will allow him to say anything at all, it will be with the consent of Mr. Seward, and it will be about as explicit as the expressions of opinion which were made to serve the turn of the whig party during the last presidential contest.

Several members called for Mr. Clingman to explain in relation to the caucus.

Mr. Clingman. I hope gentlemen will not call me up. I was there, it is true, but I was there rather as a spectator than an actor. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Fowler,] who was the chairman of the proceedings of the other caucus, or my colleague, [Mr. Outlaw,] who was the chairman of that other caucus, or the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Marshall,] will be called upon. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. I think it must be very apparent that the convention which sat last night, and of which we have heard so much, is not very communicative in relation to the principles upon which it intends to act in the next presidential election. I understood, when these resolutions were ruled out of order, there were found only eighteen in that meeting who were willing to stand up for the finality of the Compromise, and to say that the public peace should be maintained in relation to these measures.

Mr. Stanly. Will the gentleman from Texas permit me to ask him a question?

A Member. Make him promise to answer yours first!

Mr. Howard. Oh! I know the honorable gentleman from North Carolina will not be so discourteous as not to answer my question afterwards.

Mr. Stanly. That is another affair. [Laughter.] I dislike to interrupt the gentleman—and would not do so but because he seems to solicit an answer—and I will do so but for a moment. When I get the floor, I will show that gentleman that he is wholly in error about the proceedings of the caucus last night. I cannot do it now, for it would take up the whole of his time.

If the gentleman from Texas will answer me this question he will afford me some information which I have been wholly unable to get from any member of Congress this session: Why did not Gen. Cass vote upon the fugitive-slave bill, when he was in the Senate the day it was passed?—when he was in his seat a short time before the vote was taken? Will my friend from Texas say why Gen. Cass did not vote?

Mr. Howard. I would suggest to the gentleman that he had better ask that question of Gen. Cass himself.

Mr. Stanly. That would be impertinent. It might offend the old gentleman, and I would not do that for a great deal.

Mr. Howard. It is a matter that I have never had any conversation with him in relation to. I understand from his speeches——

Mr. Stanly. The gentleman cannot answer, the "noise and confusion" are so great. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. There may be some private reason, of which I know nothing; but I know that in speeches made before and afterwards, which are published in the Union of this morning, he expresses himself in favor of the fugitive-slave law in clear and distinct language.

Mr. Stanly. He expresses one thing in his speeches and votes the other way. Why did he not vote for the bill? Can any gentleman on the other side answer that question?

Mr. Howard. As the gentleman proposes to conduct this debate by asking questions, I want to know of him—for I understand Gen. Scott is his *Magnus Apollo* in this matter—whether he can say that Gen. Scott approves of the fugitive-slave law as it at present exists? and whether, if elected President of the United States he would employ the power of the government to execute that law?

Mr. Stanly. He would be a perjured man if he did not execute the law. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Howard. Well, that would be a question of morals, as well as a question of law. What I want to ask my honorable friend from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] is, whether he knows, as a matter of fact, that Gen. Scott is in favor of this measure, and will resist its modification or repeal?

Mr. Stanly. He is as good a compromise man as my friend from Texas, [laughter]—a true compromise man. For further information, I refer my friend to my letter to my constituents, published a few days since, which no man can misunderstand.

Mr. Howard. I did not hear distinctly, but I understand the gentleman refers me to General Scott's letter.

[Cries: "No!" "No!" "No!"]

Mr. Stanly. I beg leave to refer the gentleman to Gen. Scott, as he has referred me to Gen. Cass; and when he gets Gen. Cass' answer, I will not vote for Gen. Scott when he is nominated—if he should be—if I do not give you his. Is not that a fair trade? [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. That is a trade at which I should be likely to be cheated, if I accepted the bargain; for, if Gen. Cass would answer, the gentleman would not only have an answer, but an answer to the point—an answer that he would maintain it by his veto power before he could get my vote, if there was no other chance except a whig precisely in the same predicament. But it is suggested that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Fowler] would probably give us a more lucid explanation of that matter, and show us in what light he understands the position of Gen. Scott on the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. Fowler. I suggest that there are other gentlemen who can tell the truth besides myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. The gentleman gave such lucid testimony, and so much to the point, on a former occasion, that I was in hopes that upon this he would also have enlightened us in relation to this subject. He says there are perhaps other gentlemen who could tell the truth as well as himself. That may be, if they happened to know it. But the misfortune of the thing with my whig friends upon the other side is, that they do not know whether Gen. Scott will stand up to the constitution or not.

Mr. Stanly. I know it. I answer the gentleman, I know it. I say he is as good a compromise man as my friend from Texas [Mr. Howard] or myself.

A voice. The fugitive-slave law included?

Mr. Stanly. The compromise measures, and the fugitive-slave law, too. As good a compromise man as my friend from Texas, [Mr. Howard,] and I rather think in favor of more of them than he was.

Mr. Howard. If the honorable gentleman can state that of his own knowledge, or by authority of Gen. Scott, I shall be happy to receive the information. And I would like to know whether that is the understanding of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Fowler,] who always has to be consulted in relation to these matters.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. Come out, Mr. Fowler. Give us your experience.

Mr. Howard. The gentleman [Mr. Stanly] could relieve us from the difficulty by saying whether Gen. Scott has authorized him, or any one else, to make that declaration? [Laughter.]

Mr. Stanly. I will answer my friend from Texas. I have not talked with Gen. Scott, I think, in three months. I have other business to attend to—a great deal—and I suppose he has. I do not speak by anybody's authority. He never authorized anybody to speak his opinions. He will speak for himself. He is able to do so. I only tell the gentleman—and I told my constituents so in the letter I wrote—what I know, of my own knowledge, from his own lips. There is no mistake about that. If I would say I heard my friend from Texas [Mr. Howard] say a particular thing, so and so—my veracity not impeached—I *take* the ground that I speak what I know. Is that an authority in fact? I say, therefore, what I know. Before the compromise measures were passed, during their pendency—during the time when Texas was so much alarmed about the bill, which my friend [Mr. Howard] had to change his vote to get passed—Gen. Scott was as anxious for the passage of the compromise measures as my friend from Texas. I know that after the passage, he is as true, as firm, and as unyielding a friend to the measures as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Howard] or myself.

Mr. Outlaw. I would like to know from my colleague, [Mr. Stanly,] why Gen. Scott, if he is a compromise man, does not say so?

Mr. Stanly. That is a strange question from my colleague. He knows as well as I do that Gen. Scott is in favor of the compromise measures. But, sir, as to why he does not say so, I suppose there are ways by which everybody regulates their own affairs. Each general has his own notions of propriety about the manner of acting; and I think Gen. Scott would descend from the high position which becomes him, and would act an unworthy part, if he were to write letters every ten days to every popinjay politician of every cross-road and dram-shop in the country who might address him a letter and ask his opinion. That he will give a full and satisfactory answer to the National Convention, and that his position will be so plain that no one can misunderstand it, I have no more doubt about than I am now living. Whether that National Convention shall nominate that man whom both my colleague and I prefer, or any other, I think I can safely say he will not have my support, if my colleague, with the honorable and patriotic motives that always animate him, cannot also support the nominee.

Mr. Outlaw. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] seems to think that it is a strange question I ask him. Well, in response to that, the gentleman knows the position I occupy upon this subject. I will vote for no man for the presidency or vice presidency of the United States who is not publicly pledged (so that there can be no mistake about it) that he will maintain each and all of those measures as a final adjustment of the slavery question. Nor am I satisfied, nor will my constituents be satisfied, by declarations made to individuals in private conversation. They wish to judge for themselves of the extent to which he is committed to the maintenance and upholding of these compromise measures. When Gen. Scott shall make that public declaration, I shall be able to judge—and everybody else will be able to judge—how far he is committed to maintain them as a final settlement.

Mr. Stanly. I agree to all that, except what my colleague may think about the pledge. I rather prefer a man's past life and high character for patriotism, truth, and honor, to pledges. He signed a pledge during the last Congress, which I did not sign. I do not sign temperance pledges. I will not do so, because I think it wrong to pledge to man that I will not sin. I will not put my name to a paper to say that I will not lie, nor steal, nor drink; but I object to no man's signing a pledge about any thing. If that is what my colleague [Mr. Outlaw] means by a pledge, I hope Gen. Scott will never give one. But if he means by it his expressing his full opinions, without any reserve, and without any mistake, there is no difference between us upon that point, and my colleague will be satisfied, as I will. I repeat, my preferences are like those of my colleague. I have said, and I say again, it is due to Gen. Scott's character—worth more to him than the presidency—that he should not allow his opinions upon great questions at issue to be misunderstood. It is due to the country, as well as to himself. And I venture the prediction, if Gen. Scott is nominated, his opinions will be as distinctly known to the public as they have been to all persons who have conversed with him. I have no doubt, after the nomination, I shall be side by side with my colleague, or rather, in my proper place, following his lead.

Mr. Outlaw. I shall be happy to see that prediction when it is forthcoming. But confidence is a plant of slow growth. It is not a part of my political creed to render my confidence without knowing the grounds upon which it is rendered. And I tell my colleague, [Mr. Stanly,] that when I signed that pledge it was nothing more than a declaration. I was elected upon that ground to a seat upon this floor; and I appeal to him, if he, too, was not elected a member of this Congress upon the express ground that he would vote for no man for the presidency or vice presidency who would not uphold these compromise measures. I ask him if he did not fight the battle against those who were opposed to this settlement?

Mr. Stanly. That I did; and I told my constituents that I would rather have the support of any honest Union democrat than of any secessionist scoundrel who advocated the dissolution of the Union from opposition to the compromise measures, no matter how good a whig he might pretend to be. I said all that; and I have no more doubt of Gen. Scott's opinion upon the compromise question than I would of my colleague's, [Mr. Outlaw,] if he had not just expressed it.

Mr. Goodrich. I was present in the caucus last night, and I can answer the question which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Howard] has put. I was there from the commencement to the close. The only reason given for ruling the resolution out of order last night was the same which has been assigned in the House for laying the same resolution upon the table in the democratic caucus at the commencement of the session, to wit: that it belonged to the national convention. No other reason was given.

Mr. Howard. I have only to say, that for general national purposes, that was only a single resolution; but that they should have adopted it at the first caucus, and made it an issue before the country, and repudiated it at the second, can have only one explanation, and that is, that they have repented of what they have done, and intend to take a new position. I infer that from the facts that I have stated.

Mr. Brooks. Will the gentleman indulge me for only a moment?

Mr. Howard. Very well. They say free confession is good for the soul.

Mr. Brooks. I understand the gentleman from Texas to ask—and it is a question in which I am somewhat interested, and for that reason I answer it—why, in a caucus of fifty-one members, we adopted that resolution, and subsequently repudiated it in the House of Representatives by only seven whig votes from the North?

[Cries: "No!" "No!" "That is not the point."]

Mr. Brooks. I only want to get at the gentleman's question. I understand him to ask why it was that, in a whig caucus of fifty-one members at the opening of the session, we adopted the compromise resolutions; and why we subsequently had this action in the House, in which there appears only seven northern whig votes? I will tell the gentleman the reason, and it will unfold to him the whole story, and it may as well be unfolded. In the prior caucus we had no record made; and it was then the settled policy of the whig party that the compromise measures were to be final. Subsequent to that time it has been found to be the interest of a portion, or supposed to be the interest of a portion of the great body of the whig party north, and a portion of the whig party South, to repudiate that compromise.

[Cries: "That is it!" "That is it!" "That is it!"]

But when there was a resolution introduced into this House, upon the part of the southern whigs, a resolution to support the whigs of the North, who were compromise national whigs—and that resolution was introduced here by the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Hillyer] all our hearts wavered, because the southern whig columns wavered, and did not stand by us national whigs; and the cry was of Napoleon at Waterloo: "Take care of himself who can." For, if the whole southern column would not stand by the northern conservative whigs, it was useless to fight southern battles on northern ground. Hence, when the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hillier] introduced his resolution here, the cry of every northern man was. "Save himself who can." So the record was reversed, and there were found but seven northern whigs voting for the finality of the Compromise.

That is the resolution of the subsequent caucus. In the organization of the whig caucus, here last night, we were not permitted to approach a discussion of that subject. Upon a resolution, in a whig caucus, called for whig purposes, it was held to be out of order to speak of the compromise, or even to agitate the subject, until we had decided upon the time and place—is that a mistake?—for the meeting of the convention; but there stood behind those ready, the moment we had fixed upon the time and place, to adjourn, and afford us no opportunity to vote upon the compromise resolutions at all.

[Great confusion in the Hall.]

Mr. Stanly. Will my friend from Texas allow me a little while?

Mr. Howard. Be brief, if you please.

Mr. Stanly. I will be brief. The gentleman himself has called us out. Now, sir, there was no rejection in the whig caucus of this compromise resolution, and there never has been any. There has been no southern whig waiving or repudiating the compromise measures. I know of but one called a southern whig who ever has voted against this compromise resolution—but one—one of my colleagues, [Mr. Clingman,] who left the caucus last night, as he stated a moment ago. Is there another southern whig who has voted against those resolutions? Where is the man? I do not know, nor have I ever heard of him. Yet the gentleman from New York says that the cause of the proceeding alluded to was the faltering, the wavering of southern whigs. How did they falter? I deny, most emphatically, and as positively as courtesy will admit, the statement made by the gentleman from New York. The gentleman takes the whole southern whig party under his protection, and because we do not follow his lead, he seems to think that he is to be sacrificed—bound and taken to the alter—that he is to be sacrificed because we do not follow his dictation, and regulate our conduct according to his manifestoes and his lead; tha the compromise measures are all lost, unless all southern whigs implicitly obey his mandate.

Mr. Howard. I cannot yield further to allow the gentleman to go into an argument.

Mr. Stanly. I wish, then, only to say that there was no rejection of the compromise resolution. But one southern whig was against it. We invited gentlemen to come and go for it. If the gentleman who left had staid, we would, as I believe, have adopted the resolution submitted by the gentleman from Tennessee. What the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] states is correct. There was no intention to prevent discussion, but we did not intend to allow the caucus to be broken up without recommending time and place.

Mr. Brooks. One word in reply. This matter of parliamentary law! I will not undertake to discuss, but it is a fact—and the intelligent people of the country will understand it—that in a whig caucus the whig compromise resolution of the caucus which met at the opening of this Congress was introduced, action asked upon it, and it was ruled out of that whig caucus as not in order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. I hope that I may be allowed to add——

[Cries of "Order!" "Order!" and great confusion.]

Mr. Stanly (the confusion having subsided) obtained the floor, and said: The gentleman from New York, I feel authorized to say, has written letters announcing, in advance, the intention of some persons to leave that caucus before the thing was done. I got my authority from the New York Express.

Mr. Brooks. Where is it?

Mr. Stanly. Does the gentleman deny he wrote it? Here it is in the New York Express, [holding up that paper,] which I have received this morning. I have shown it to eight or ten gentlemen, and it has been admitted by all of them to contain the argument, and some of the very expressions, *verbum verbo*, used by the gentleman from New York last night in the caucus, and like those made by him here to-day. The article is contained in the paper which I hold in my hand.

Mr. Brooks. Has the gentleman no other authority than that?

Mr. Stanly. Does the gentleman deny it?

Mr. Brooks. I do, from the beginning to the end; and before high Heaven, in the presence of God, I say I wrote not one word of that letter.

Mr. Stanly. Did you not see it before it was sent? Did you adopt or approve it?

Mr. Brooks. I will reply to the gentleman's question. The person by whom that letter was written submitted it to me. It contained harsh expressions against the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] which I demanded should be stricken out.

Mr. Stanly. I do not thank the gentleman for so doing, for he approved what remained.

Mr. Brooks. A considerable portion I caused to be erased. For not a sentence of that letter do I hold myself responsible in any degree, nor for one word or syllable of it. There are sentiments in that which I have expressed which are my sentiments, and of gentlemen with whom I associate, and to which, at all times and upon all occasions in social circles, I give expression.

Mr. Stanly. The gentlemen has confessed that the letter was submitted to him and corrected by him. What motive his correspondent could have to assail me, as I do not know him and never injured him, I cannot imagine. What kindness there was in erasing will appear by reading what is left.

Mr. Brooks. The gentleman's allegation was that I wrote a letter announcing my intention to leave the whig caucus.

Mr. Stanly. That the letter was written by the gentleman's authority and consent he has confessed.

Mr. Brooks. The gentleman stated that I wrote a letter announcing my intention——

Mr. Stanly. No, sir; letters written by your authority and consent. It was then your letters in your paper announcing the intention of some persons——

Mr. Howard. I would like to hear what is going on. Let the gentlemen speak one at a time, and I have no objection to giving way. [Laughter.]

Mr. Washburn. Will my friend from Texas permit me for one moment?

Mr. Howard. I think that I have as much of this as I want. The evidence is pretty full.

[Cries of "No!" "No!" "Let him go on!"]

Mr. Howard. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Washburn. Reference has been made by the honorable gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] to the caucus of the whig members of the House, held at the commencement of the session, and also to that held last night. He has said that at the former the compromise measures were affirmed, and that they were repudiated at the latter; that the whig party North were then in favor of them, and are now against them, and he alleged that this change had been wrought by considerations growing out of the altered condition of affairs in regard to the presidency. I wish to repeal this allegation. I was present at both caucuses, and occupied the same ground at both. The whigs of the North, I have no hesitation in saying, and the whig members of Congress from the North, hold the same opinions and occupy the same position to-day respecting those measures that they held on the first day of the session.

Mr. Phelps. What was that position?

Mr. Washburn. I will answer if I have time. Their course and their aim have been to restore harmony and peace. There are those among them who approved of those measures, and those also who sincerely disapproved of some of them. They would not—certainly the latter would not—oppose the nomination or election of any man to the presidency because he differs from them in opinion concerning these measures. They would not oppose Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, or Gen. Scott, or any man, North or South, simply for the reason that they do not agree with them as to the wisdom or propriety of the Compromise. [Cries of "order! order!"] They will allow men to differ on this subject; they know that men from different sections and from the same section of the country will differ upon questions growing out of the institution of slavery. But this I may safely say; they will not consent that the whig party shall be denationalized by the introduction of any new test of political orthodoxy. They will never consent that the finality of the compromise measures shall be made a part of the whig creed; and any candidate, whether he be Gen. Scott or any other man, who insists upon that, or who is nominated by a convention which affirms or requires it, cannot, in my judgment, obtain the vote of a single northern State—not one. Gentlemen may as well understand this first as last. If we are to exist as a party, it must be upon a platform on which men of all sections of the country can stand together, without any sacrifice of opinion, or principle, or of honor; and not upon one which may well hold men of all parties in one section, and excluded all in another. Gentlemen should remember that if they can make a test of this kind, it will be equally competent for others to make tests in reference to the same general subject—they yield the question of jurisdiction and make slavery a national affair.

Mr. Howard. I want to know whether my friend from Maine and his party in Maine are opposed to any modification of the fugitive-slave law? and whether they are in favor of enforcing it.

Mr. Washburn. They will not agitate for its repeal or modification when agitation can be but useless or mischievous. They have not come here with petitions. I have made no inflammatory speeches, and shall make none——

Here Mr. Howard claimed the floor.

[Cries all over the hall of "order!" "order!"]

The Chairman. The gentleman is called to order. This discussion is not in order. The Chair has permitted it by common sufferance, and, if no member of the committee interposes against it, the Chair hereafter will deem it his duty to arrest it.

Mr. Durkee. It will break up both parties. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. My object in yielding to the gentleman from Maine was to obtain some testimony—some facts in relation to the caucus.

Mr. Washburn. It was my desire to satisfy the gentleman.

Mr. Howard. Of facts his speech will be found extremely barren. The whig party, with which he is connected, is opposed to political orthodoxy, if I understand his explanation.

Mr. Washburn. They are very much in favor of political orthodoxy.

Mr. Howard. They are opposed to making an explicit avowal of their opinions.

Mr. Washburn. They are opposed to making——

[Great confusion, Cries of "order!" "order!"]

Order having been restored,

Mr. Howard resumed. From all the statements made by our friends on the other side, the whigs have changed their party tactics. It appears that they were, at the commencement of this Congress, in favor of the compromise measures, and that they now find it expedient to go against them, or at least to give them the go-by. The expression of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] makes that conclusion manifest. He said that he hoped Gen. Scott never will condescend to pledge himself upon the compromise measures.

Mr. Stanly. To signing pledges.

Mr. Howard. I have only to say, in relation to that subject, that it must be sufficiently apparent to an intelligent public, that the man for the first office in the world, who comes before twenty-five millions of freemen, and is above stating the principles which he himself entertains, must live in a region of pride far above republican institutions, or he must intend to cheat and gull those who take him upon trust.

Mr. Stanly. Nobody said that.

Mr. Howard. But what is the history of this matter? The nomination is to be made. Under this miserable pretence of parliamentary rule, a resolution of approval was ruled out of order, when it was known that the decision was to be a test of party action. What is parliamentary law? What is it here upon political questions? It is precisely what a majority of the House choose to make it, and if there is any thing for which I hold supreme contempt, it is the parliamentary law of this House. But in relation to this subject, what does every man of sense know? He knows this, that the object of starting that parliamentary law by a whig president of a whig caucus, the object of ruling it out of order, has no other motive and purpose than that of stifling all inquiry and action directly upon the resolution which was intended to evoke and elicit party action. I feel that I should be insulting the intelligence of the country, if I contended for such a position, and I am astonished that a man so bold as my friend from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] should take shelter behind a question of order in relation to a matter which involves the interests of the whole country.

Mr. Stanly. I will tell my friend why: I believed there was a design to break up and have no National Convention at all. That is the reason. I thought the people sent us here not to instruct their representatives in the National Convention in doctrine, but in caucus to recommend time and place for holding the National Convention. That body will attend to their own appropriate duties.

Mr. Howard. Let me say to the gentleman what I would say to my own party, that if—instead of giving a clear and explicit pledge—it took shelter behind an important parliamentary rule, which can have no existence in a caucus of a political character, that the party deserved to be broken up, for it had nothing worth preserving to hold it together; and the party who wish to administer the government must be destitute of any lofty, sound principle that will take shelter behind a question of that sort.

Mr. Stanly. Let the gentleman look to the democratic convention, as I will to the whig convention; and then if he, and I, and southern men are not satisfied, we may stand shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. Howard. I am glad to hear the gentleman indicating that wish. But it looks inauspicious at a time like this, when it is necessary to settle principles upon which a great canvass is to be conducted, and upon the assertion of which a great majority of the country looks for the perpetuity of our institutions, to be quibbling about parliamentary rules, dodging questions, and refusing to answer. This is not the way to address freemen in a free country, which depends for its existence upon the representative principle. Without knowing the opinions of men who are candidates for office, it is impossible to administer the government according to its theory, because the theory is that the people shall administer the government. The theory on the other side of the House, so far as it has been developed, is not that the people shall administer the government, but that the trustees—the officers shall be taken upon trust, without expressing their opinions; and then after they succeed in being elected, and they shall be governed by temporary expedients in the administration of a government of a democratic cast and character.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. Howard said that he had not yet touched upon the argument he intended to deliver. He would avail himself, however, of the privilege extended to others of writing out his remarks.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON. Mustard is one of the best and always most convenient article to be used when poison has been taken into the stomach. Mix a large teaspoonful of it in powder in a tumbler of warm water, and swallow it at once. If it does not act immediately as an emetic, take another. As soon as the vomiting is over, swallow a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and you are cured, without a stomach-pump or doctor's bill.

Democratic Meeting in Halifax.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats of Halifax County met in the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, when Dr. M. C. Whitaker was called to the chair, and Dr. B. F. Whitaker appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the Meeting; when, on motion of Dr. L. W. Batchelor, it was resolved that a committee of five persons be appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the Meeting.

Mr. J. N. Daniel submitted an amendment, that the same committee take into consideration the expediency of nominating candidates to represent this County in the next Legislature.

Under the foregoing resolution the Chairman appointed the following committee: Edward Conigland, L. W. Batchelor, J. N. Daniel, Hardy Pitts, and W. H. Tillery; who, having retired for a few minutes returned, and submitted through their chairman the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the conventions proposed to be held at Baltimore and Raleigh for the purpose of nominating candidates respectively for the office of President and Vice President of the United States and Governor of North Carolina, meet with the approval of this Meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this County in a District Convention to be held in Nashville for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman likewise appoint thirty persons as delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 13th May next.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the administration of the Hon. DAVID S. REID; that we recommend him for re-nomination for the office of Governor, and pledge ourselves to give him our unwavering support.

In answer to the resolution proposed by Mr. Daniel, the committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to nominate candidates for the Legislature at this time.

Daniel, *dissentiente*.

The Resolutions, after being read, were unanimously adopted; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons delegates to Nashville:

Dr. M. A. Wilcox, J. N. Daniel, G. W. Barnes, H. Hervey, J. J. B. Batchelor, N. M. Long, Dudley Clanton, Joseph Alston, T. L. Price, James W. Faucett, Mr. Spivey, Lem. Savage, W. Augustus Daniel, J. C. Arrington, Hardy Pitts, W. H. Tillery, J. H. Whitaker, Joseph Cheek, Jesse Pittard, J. P. Turner.

Under the third Resolution the following persons were appointed delegates to Raleigh:

Spier Whitaker, Dr. W. L. Long, L. H. B. Whitaker, Dr. L. W. Batchelor, C. N. B. Webb, W. A. Daniel, Burwell Dunn, James Jones, Moses Smith, Joshua Swift, Wm. Hill, Joseph Bryan, Wm. Williams, John Aaron, Wade Johnston, Edward Ryan, John Campbell, David Shaw, Arthur McDaniel, Andrew Gunter, Wm. O. House, Jacob Higgs, Thos. Williams, Mike Vincent, Wade Tillery, Alf. White, John R. Mason, Mark Allen, Harrison Walker, Col. T. P. Alston.

On motion of Edward Conigland, Esq. the Chairman and Secretary were added as delegates to both places.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Roanoke Republican and North Carolina Standard, with a request to publish.

On motion of Dr. Batchelor the Meeting was declared adjourned *sine die*.

M. C. WHITAKER, *Chr'n.*

B. F. WHITAKER, *Sec'y.*

Democratic District Meeting.

A meeting was held at Starling Spikes', on the 24th April, 1852, to appoint delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Raleigh at the ensuing May Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

On motion, Mr. John Cope was called to the Chair, and E. B. Thomas was appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Benjamin A. Perry it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to report Resolutions for the action of the meeting; and the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen said Committee: William A. Rogers, Benj. A. Perry, and Charles Finch; who retired for a short time, and then reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of House's Creek District do heartily concur in the proposition to hold a Convention in Raleigh on Monday of May Court next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates to represent the Democrats of House's Creek District in said Convention

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled in this place on Monday last, and adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday at about 2 o'clock, P. M. The representation was mainly from the East and Centre, showing one important fact, to wit: that the Western Whigs are less concerned on the Convention question than certain politicians would have us believe, while the strong representation from the East disclosed a state of anxiety on the subject, the natural result of the demands and policy of Messrs. Bynum, Woodfin, Gilmer, and others. But few of the leading Whigs were in attendance. They either feared the sectional shock, or had agreed beforehand to unite in an effort to postpone it to a more convenient season; but in addition to this, it must be remembered that the "great Whig party," nationally considered, is in no condition just now to call forth the particular regards or arouse the enthusiasm of Southern Whigs. This fact also had its full weight with the absentees. They had but little hope for Fillmore and Graham; and could not very pleasantly entertain the thought of coming up here to commit themselves, even under protest, to the tender mercies of Mangum and Seward.

We have not yet seen the Whig platform, and of course do not propose now to examine it at length. We heard the Resolutions read but once, and cannot, therefore, be sure that we caught them all fully and clearly. The first one nominates Mr. Fillmore as their first choice for President—the second, Mr. Graham for Vice President—the third, expresses a determination to support the nominee of the Whig Convention for President, provided he is unequivocally committed to the "compromise" as a final settlement; and then there is another Resolution, very properly taking ground against intervention in foreign affairs, and in favor of the policy of Washington on the subject. There were also Resolutions about the public lands and the Union of the States. The Resolution on the Convention question is, we believe, substantially as follows: That if the Constitution is to be amended, the best plan for doing it is by or through an open Convention; and the Convention was in favor of leaving it to the people to say whether they will have an open Convention for the purpose, called upon the Federal basis. Not one word about Equal Suffrage, a most important measure now in process of enactment, and to the success of which so many thousands of our people look with interest and anxiety!

This platform is as convenient and accommodating as possible. The West gets nothing, while the East and Centre are expected nevertheless to endure agitation for party purposes and party ends. Mr. Kerr, according to this platform, is to have every thing in a swing; he may declare in one spot that he is *for* a Convention, and in another that he is *against* it, or he may refuse to speak out in one locality, and be extremely communicative in another. *Here* he may be "fish"; *there* he may be "fowl"; and *just over yonder* he may be "flesh" and as much else besides as he may choose. He may change his hue as often as the chameleon, and still be Mr. Kerr and a good Whig. He may advocate as many views on the subject of the basis and a Convention as there are colors in the rainbow, and yet be honest and consistent, and the faithful organ of his party leaders. In other words, it is the same old game of 1850, which was condemned by the people in electing Gov. Reid. Such a policy can no more prosper now than it did then. It bears *equivocation* and *dishonesty* on its front; it is a standing invitation to the people to come forward and be deceived and cheated. That is just what it is; and that, unless we are greatly mistaken, will be the judgment of the people at the polls.

It was a Fillmore Convention—every body was for Fillmore—every one who spoke exhausted the language of eulogy on Fillmore—no one mentioned Gen. Scott; and yet every intelligent member of that body felt well assured that Gen. Scott, and not Mr. Fillmore, would be the nominee. Instead of "burying Cæsar," they "came to praise him." But the Scott influence was there, hovering over the Convention like the plague over some great City, awing every tongue into silence. No one even whispered Scott. It was a dread, all-pervading, yet unpronounceable name. No voice was raised in praise of Outlaw, or in condemnation of Mangum and Stanly. "Curses not *loud*, but *deep*," were heaped on the latter; but *party prudence* prevented honorable public mention of the former. It *might* become the *party* duty of the members to support Scott, and then Messrs. Mangum and Stanly would be very good allies and sagacious statesmen. After all, Mr. Mangum *might* show a good hand and *win*; and then woe unto those who had denounced Willie P. Mangum for his alliances and bargains with Seward and Greely!

We never witnessed any Whig Convention in this place, which was as mild as this was, or as respectful towards political opponents. Some unfounded statements, it is true, were made by the speakers, and some insinuations and allusions, which were unfair in themselves and unworthy the sources whence they emanated; but upon the whole it was a tame and quiet body, for the most part inoffensive, and with no enthusiasm except in spots and at stated periods. Dr. Hill made the nomination, taking every Delegate of course *by surprise*, and this called out the *spontaneous* applause; Mr. Miller served up the Whig reminiscences and made the thrilling appeals; Mr. Nash talked as smoothly as oil on polished marble about sweeping the Democrats out of office and putting the Whigs in; Messrs. Banks and McDougald spoke generally what they had no doubt prepared particularly, before the Convention met; Mr. Wynne created the "sensation," and Mr. Winslow dealt out the wit, and, for the moment, put the whole body in a good humor. But it was brief—

"Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
Which, in a spleen, unfolds both heaven and earth,
And ere a man had time to say, behold!
The jaws of darkness did devour it up."

Gloom was restored. Mr. Winslow no doubt felt it, as we saw it; but he nevertheless wound up with a fine display of "banners," "victories" and sunrise storms—all of which was alike creditable to himself and refreshing to the audience.

We forbear further comment until the official proceedings are published.

George V. Strong, Esq., of the Goldsborough Telegraph, has disposed of that paper to Messrs. A. Separk and Junius B. Whitaker, and retired from the chair Editorial. Mr. Strong has borne himself with much propriety during his brief career as an Editor; and he carries with him in his retirement the respect and good wishes of the whole fraternity. We wish the new Editors much pecuniary success.

Two new Post offices have been established in this State, as follows: Dehart's Creek, Macon, Martin Dehart, P. M.; and Cowee, Macon, Alfred Hall, P. M.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for the May number of that truly interesting and valuable periodical, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Meetings have already been held in some fifty Counties, and delegates appointed to the Democratic State Convention. The best spirit animates the Democracy in all sections; and every where the strongest determination is evinced to stand by the old landmarks of the party, and to do battle for the future, as in the past, for the complete success and establishment of our glorious principles. But we must not be too confident of our strength, or count on an easy victory. Nothing valuable can be achieved without patience, perseverance, and labor. It will not do simply to resolve—*we must work*.

But one voice has been uttered in all our County meetings, and that has been in favor of Gov. Reid, as a candidate for re-election; but we sincerely trust that this unanimity of sentiment will not be the cause of preventing a full attendance of delegates at the approaching Convention. Other matters of importance besides the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will come up for the consideration and action of the Convention; and the suggestions and counsels of *all* portions of the State will be alike desirable and useful. Let us have a Convention of the *whole* State, and not of a part or section of it. We are confident that most if not all the delegates can make it convenient to be present. Come up, friends, one and all. The roads will be good, the weather pleasant, and a "reunion" of old friends and acquaintances will not only be agreeable in itself, but you will gather from it new strength and resolution for the pending contest.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

We entertained but little doubt for several days preceding the meeting of the late Whig Convention, that Mr. Kerr would be its nominee for Governor. Mr. Outlaw, it is true, had been spoken of, and would doubtless have been preferred, but for his recent course in the House in relation to the "compromise." He had differed with Mr. Stanly, and, as one of the "seceders," had come in for his share of that gentleman's censure. Besides, Mr. Kerr is one of Mr. Badger's favorites, and belongs to the old "Rolly Click." Throughout all the excitement of the last two or three years, and pending the "compromise" bills in Congress, he was one of the most submissive of Southern submissionists; and thereby, with Mr. Stanly and others who might be named, invited the very aggressions which are now being made by the Scott and Seward men on Southern rights.

The nomination of Mr. Kerr is no doubt the very nomination above all others, which Mr. Badger and Mr. Stanly would have preferred; but the result of the contest will show that a nomination is one thing and an election another.

IS HE *FOR* OR *AGAINST*?

Anticipating the nomination of Mr. Kerr for Governor, we asked in our paper of Saturday last, as we had a right to do, whether he was *for* or *against* Equal Suffrage, and *for* or *against* an open Convention. These questions were put in good faith and in the name of the people, and we feel that we are entitled to an answer. The Convention has met, nominated Mr. Kerr, and adjourned, and we have had no response. Mr. Kerr was eulogized by Messrs. Haughton, Hill, and others as a true Whig and all that; *but not one word did they utter as to his views on these questions.* "Mum" was the word.

We have no idea of being put off in this way. Our duty to the people, whose humble organ we are, will not permit us to receive declamation for principles, or silence for certainties and facts. We therefore repeat the questions: Is Mr. Kerr *for* Equal Suffrage or *against* it? Is he *for* or *against* an open Convention? How will he vote at the polls?

WYNNE AND "HARD SENSE."

Other members of the late Whig Convention spoke with fluency and some degree of spirit, but Mr. Wynne, of Hyde, was about the only one who ventured to talk "hard sense." He told the Convention it was best to look at things as they were; that it was all very well to hurrah for Fillmore, Graham, and Kerr, but that that would not achieve a victory; that David S. Reid was the very hardest sort of a man to beat; that there was some "chance" to elect Mr. Kerr, &c., &c. We understood him also to admit that the Whigs had lost the State, because of their opposition to Equal Suffrage; and he said he never could see the justice of refusing to allow a man to vote for Senator, because he did not happen to own fifty acres of land.

Mr. Wynne's remarks, it was evident, caused a "sensation" and a fluttering among the knowing ones in Convention. It was rather an *imprudent* Speech, in their judgment; but we understand there was no power either before or "behind the throne" which could restrain or control him. The Speech was bound to come.

The Whigs have a "chance" to carry the State! Did you hear that, brother Democrats? Will you allow that "chance" to strengthen, and to approach a reality? We do not believe you will. It is for you and the friends of Equal Suffrage to determine. The contest has commenced—*we* have not provoked it—it comes from professed conservatives and "no-party" men. No charges are preferred either against Gov. Reid or the party which sustains him; but it is a contest begun and carried on, *as was admitted in Convention, for the offices and spoils.* Let that be remembered.

THE OBJECT.

Mr. Nash, of Orange, in the course of his remarks in the late Whig Convention, very plumply, but probably without due reflection, announced the object which he and his party friends have in view. He declared that the day was not distant when the State would cease to lie "at the feet of its enemies," meaning the Democrats; *and when the Democrats in office here, would be swept out.*

Mr. Nash was candid. He marched right up to the object and announced it, without the least equivocation or reserve. *The Whig leaders want the offices and spoils*, and the people were duly informed of the fact. *Proscription* is to be the order of the day, in case Mr. Kerr and a Whig Legislature should be elected.

This is the first time, we believe, the object of the Whig leaders in party struggles has been so plainly set forth. Heretofore a different policy has been pursued; heretofore we have had pledges against proscription *before* the election, and proscription *after* the election; but now, ambition and hunger have spoken right out. What will the honest *people* of North Carolina say to this? Are they willing to be made parties in a contest *for such an object?* Is there to be no higher or better motive in political struggles, than that of turning out one set of men to put another set in?

A Democratic paper in Arkansas hoists the flag of Douglas and Cuba. Will not some Whig journal of that State offset the fellow and his ticket by nailing Scott and Canada to its mast head.

Goldsboro' Telegraph.

Why may not the Telegraph make the "offset" by hoisting the Scott and Canada flag? The Telegraph no doubt expects to support Gen. Scott for the Presidency; and Gen. Scott is already committed, by letter, in favor of annexing Canada, and against any more Southern territory.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The following is given by a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald as the vote in the Whig Congressional Caucus, by which the ruling of the Chair decided that the resolution introduced by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, embodying an endorsement of the Compromise Measures as a finality was out of order, was sustained:—

Ayes. Senators—Clarke, Davis, Fish, Miller, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Wade.

Members—Allison, Barrere, Brown, Briggs, Brenton, L. D. Campbell, Chandler, Chapman, Cullom, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich, Grey, Hascall, Hebard, Hosford, J. W. Howe, T. M. Howe, Hunter, G. G. King, Kuhns, Meachem, H. D. Moore, Morehead, S. W. Parker, Penniman, Porter, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Stanly, B. Stanton, Taylor, Walbridge, Ward, Washburn, Wells, Yates—46.

Nays. Senators—Brook, Cooper, Morton.

Members—William Appleton, Brooks, Cabell, Clingman, Dockery, P. Ewing, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, Marshall, Martin, J. Moore, Outlaw, Schermerhorn, Strother, White, of Kentucky, Williams—18.

The resolution subsequently introduced by Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, also ruled out of order, was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Whig members of Congress, in thus recommending a time and place for the National Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledging themselves to support the nominees of said Convention, except upon the condition that the persons then and there nominated as candidates for President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of the dangerous questions which they embraced; and to maintain that settlement inviolate."

Mr. Stanly and Mr. Morehead, of this State, voted, it appears, with Goodenow, Fowler, and other vile Abolitionists, to sustain the Chairman in his decision that a Resolution declaring the "compromise" a "finality" was "out of order" in a Whig caucus!

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Delegates from the Counties composing the Seventh Congressional District met in Wilmington, on the 23d April, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Col. David Reid, of Duplin, was called to preside—J. G. Cook, Esq., of Cumberland, and Dr. G. H. McMillan, of Onslow, were appointed Vice Presidents, and B. F. Grady, Esq., of Duplin, and Daniel Dickson, Esq., of New Hanover, Secretaries. Sound Resolutions, reported from a Committee by N. N. Nixon, Esq., were adopted; and the following delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention: F. George, Saml. J. Person, Col. Wm. McNeill, W. C. Bettencourt, D. K. McRae, T. J. Faison, Dr. Bunting, John A. Averitt, Sr., Warren Winslow, J. T. Gilmore, O. R. Kenan, David Reid, G. Meares, and T. S. D. McDowell.

The Convention was addressed by D. K. McRae, S. J. Person, William E. Hill, J. G. Cook, and W. J. McDuffie, Esquires.

The Whig State Convention meets at Raleigh today, 26th of April. The Petersburg Intelligencer (Whig) invokes it to denounce the course of Messrs. Mangum and Stanly as hostile to the true interests of the South. By the way, talking about the Convention, we learn that our friend of the Herald, who left here on Saturday to go to Raleigh as a delegate, fell asleep just about the time the train passed through Goldsboro' and so kept on. Whether he has yet woke up or is still progressing northward we have not heard. If not stopped he must be somewhere in the neighborhood of Bosting by this time.

Wilmington Journal.

The Whig Convention declined to take the Intelligencer's advice. We do not know what was said *in caucus*, but we feel quite certain that the names of Mangum and Stanly were not mentioned in Convention. It was not deemed *prudent* to denounce these gentlemen.

By the way, Mr. Burr *did* get here, for we had the pleasure of an introduction to him, and found him (for *a Whig*—only think of that!) a very clever gentleman. Mr. Loring was here also, and Mr. B. and Mr. L. were as harmonious as possible on the Convention question. They mutually agreed that "*if*" amendments are to be made to the Constitution, and "*if*" the people desire a Convention, and "*if*" a Convention should be determined on, why then a Convention let it be; but "*if*" not, why *not*, "*if*" the people say not. Our friend of the Journal will at once perceive that Mr. Burr must have been very "wide awake" when he agreed to *that* platform.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Hon. R. M. Saunders, of this City, will deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, on Wednesday (the 9th of June,) before Commencement Day; and Dr. R. W. Cushman, of Washington City, will deliver the Valedictory Sermon before the graduating class on Wednesday night.

The occasion will be an interesting one, and we have no doubt that a large number of persons will be present.

A good Hotel has recently been erected near the College, and the public may, therefore, expect the amplest accommodations.

The Whig party of the South *is the Union and Southern Rights party of the South*, and it never can be rallied to the support of Gen. Scott.

Macon (Ga.) Messenger.

It is demanded that the Whigs of the North shall place themselves upon the ground of adherence to the Compromise and fugitive-slave law, pledge themselves to incorporate them into their creed, suppress all attempts at their discussion or repeal. The demand is accompanied with a threat, that if the party does not thus place itself upon Southern ground it shall cease to receive Southern support. It is made by a portion of the Southern Whig members of Congress. *If it were made by them all, and by all their constituents, it would be refused, as it will be now.*

Albany Evening Journal.

We commend the foregoing, from the Evening Journal, to the particular attention of North Carolina Whigs. The Journal is the authorized exponent, at Albany, of William H. Seward.

The Wilmington Journal responds as follows to our recent article in relation to Judge Douglas and the Democratic Review:

"There need be no difference of opinion about Judge Douglas—he is certainly one of the ablest—one of the very ablest men in the country, and we should be most happy to do battle under his leadership. But we have had our doubts, which are fast changing into certainties, in regard to the real character of the "Democratic Review." The impression upon our mind is becoming irresistible, that it is not a Democratic periodical at all—that its object is to sow dissensions in the ranks of the party—that, in fact, it is either a spy or a traitor—a device of the enemy, which cannot too soon be exposed."

We fully concur with the Journal in the above remarks.

The Washington Republic of Wednesday contains the address of the Whig members of Congress who seceded from the late Caucus, to the Whigs of the United States. This address is signed by G. Brooke of Mississippi, Morton of Florida, Moore of Louisiana, Marshall of Kentucky, Gentry of Tennessee, Williams of Tennessee, Cabell of Florida, Outlaw and Clingman of North Carolina, Landry of Louisiana, and Strother of Tennessee. We may give extracts from it, or publish it in full in our next.

The Hon. John Sergeant died a few days since, in Philadelphia.

MR. CLINGMAN'S REMARKS IN CAUCUS.

We copy from the Southern Press the following remarks, by Mr. Clingman, in the late Whig Caucus in Washington;

"Mr. PRESIDENT—If the same indulgence is extended to me that has been given to other gentlemen during the discussion of this point of order, I can say all I desire to say to the meeting. It is the more necessary that I should offer a few words, because, though I agree substantially with those gentlemen, yet neither of the propositions submitted by my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Marshall] or by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. Gentry] precisely meets my own views. It is well known that I not only voted against most of the compromise bills, but that I have also voted more recently against the resolutions approving them. To prevent misrepresentation, therefore, and in order that my position may be properly understood, I have prepared a proposition, which I intend to offer, as an amendment, or an additional resolution to any that might be presented. It not only meets my own views, but those also of some other gentlemen here present. Your decision, however, ruling the propositions already presented out of order, undoubtedly embraces this, and I therefore will not needlessly consume your time by pressing a decision on it. I say, then, that I cannot support the pending proposition to fix the time and place for holding a national convention. I will not in any mode give my sanction to the calling of such a convention unconditionally. If I were to do so I should feel myself bound in honor to support its nominee. I am therefore willing to join in calling it, only on conditions, such as are expressed in part by my resolution. I am willing that those gentlemen who desire to do so, shall hold a convention, and present a nominee; but I shall then decide for myself, whether I vote for that nominee or not. I mean to say that I shall not support the individual merely because he has been nominated by that convention.

The nomination will neither help nor hurt the person selected, in my judgment. I wish, therefore, to be understood as neither advocating nor opposing the calling of this convention, and do not mean to be bound by its action to go further than my sense of duty may prompt. I shall hereafter, upon a full view of all the circumstances, determine what I ought to do.

The following is the resolution intended to have been offered:

Whereas, by the series of measures commonly called the compromise, California has been admitted into the Union as a State, the boundary of Texas has been settled, territorial governments have been established for Utah and New Mexico, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia has been abolished, and these several measures have been acquiesced in and carried into effect; and, whereas, resistance has been made in certain places to the execution of the fugitive-slave law, and efforts are being made to effect its repeal, or render negative and null its provisions; therefore—

Resolved, That in view of these things, and inasmuch as under the Constitution of the United States we are entitled to an efficient fugitive-slave law, that we have a right to require that this latter law shall be sustained and carried out in good faith, and that any national convention nominating a Presidential candidate shall in unequivocal and plain language declare it to be the purpose of said convention faithfully to carry out this law; and that its nominee shall express his concurrence in such a proposition."

MERCHANT TAILOR. We take occasion to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Fentress, in our columns to-day, long and very favorably known to the public as one of the first Tailors in our city. He has fitted up and well supplied with goods an establishment on Wilmington Street, where he is prepared to supply his customers as heretofore; and we are glad the opportunity presents itself to say a word in his favor as a very useful and deserving citizen, and as an artist of skill and high reputation; and we trust his business may flourish and his enterprise be rewarded.

Times.

We take pleasure in copying the above from the Times. Mr. Fentress was a sufferer by the late fire, but his losses, instead of depressing him, have only served to stimulate him to renewed exertion in his calling. He deserves encouragement.

For the Standard.

Mr. EDITOR: I see by the papers that a call has been made on the Democratic party of Wake for a Convention at May Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. Permit me to recommend, through the columns of your truly valuable paper, the name of WESLEY JONES, Esq., as a suitable candidate for the Senate.

It is unnecessary to say any thing of Mr. Jones, for he is well known to our citizens, and served us faithfully in the last Legislature. With Mr. Jones, the Democracy can and will make a clean sweep in August next in the County of Wake.

A DEMOCRAT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 27—2, p. m. The steamer Franklin arrived here this morning, bringing news four days later. She left Cowes on the fifteenth.

ENGLAND. Some important information has been received regarding Sir John Franklin's expedition. A captain of a merchantman reports to the British admiralty that he saw, in the spring of 1851, two ships imbedded in ice, drifting towards Davis's Straits, which he believed were Franklin's vessels.

France was quiet. The 10th of May has been designated for the grand review and distribution of eagles to the army. All the regiments of Paris are to be present. Others are to be represented by their commanding officers. It is supposed that Napoleon will declare himself Emperor on that occasion. The French army is to give Napoleon a fete on the 9th.

M. de Strasburg, counseller in the Court of Cessation, has refused to take the oath of allegiance, and resigned.

The Portugese ministry has suffered a defeat on the question of anolishing the death punishment, which they opposed.

The steamer Oporto was wrecked near Lisbon, on Sunday, and thirty-six persons perished. Among them was M. de Sirees, the French consul at Oporto.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm, with sales in three days of nineteen thousand bales. Flour was firm—prices unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn had advanced six pence. Provisions were firm. Sugar, coffee, molasses, and tobacco were unchanged. Money was unusually easy. Consols ninety-nine and five-eights. American stocks were active, and improving.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The speech of Mr. Dean, a democratic member from New York, on the politics of the day, presents many topics of interest. Mr. Dean entertains no doubt which of the divisions of the whig party will succeed at the Whig Convention—for Gov. *Seward*, is *the party* in New York, and Gov. Johnston in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Wade, he might have added, in Ohio, and the united delegations of these States will control the nomination. He thinks, as others do, that these leaders will tolerate any pledge that Gen. Scott may choose to give, provided they have the patronage and influence of his administration—the whole of which will be wielded with the view to make Mr. Seward the whig candidate for the Presidency in 1856.

It would appear, in fact, to be the policy of the Seward wing of the party to keep it together on sectional ground, and if Gen. Scott, as their candidate, be beaten, the party will still remain organized for sectional agitation. The policy is to drive off the Southern whigs, and establish a northern party on Mr. Seward's principles, with a view to a complete triumph in 1856. By keeping up the slavery agitation, meanwhile, it is doubtless expected to divide parties by a geographical line; and then, of course, Gov. Seward would be the chief of the more numerous party. This being the policy, it does not much matter to Gov. Seward, whether Gen. Scott be elected or not; for, if he be defeated, the slavery agitation can be resorted to as likely to secure the triumphant election of Gov. Seward, in 1856.

When this game shall be understood, very few Southern delegates in the convention will be found in favor of the candidate whom Gov. Seward's party shall present and support.

Ion.

IMPERTINENT scribblers have recently been writing to Gen. Scott for his opinions on all sorts of subjects.

Lancaster Whig.

The American people have a way of being impertinent after this fashion. They will know the "opinions" of candidates "on all sorts of subjects" before they vote for them. *Phila. Sun. (Fillmore.)*

CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged for the most part, on Monday last, in considering the deficiency bill. A number of private bills were taken up, read a third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Senate, so far as compatible with the public interest, a copy of the correspondence of the American Charge at Vienna, with the Department of State, on the subject of the apprehension and imprisonment, by the Austrian authorities, of the Rev. Charles L. Brace, an American citizen.

Mr. Borland gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move to take up the resolution calling for the object of the naval expedition to Japan.

The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

The first business before the House, on Monday, was the resolution moved by Mr. Stanly, of N. C., for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the accounts of Trenholm and Macbeath, for public printing performed for the House of Representatives during the last Congress.

Mr. Stanly withdrew the original resolution, and substituted another, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the accounts of those individuals, whether they were paid before or since Congress adjourned. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the motion was carried—yeas 104, nays 31, and the resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the bill to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants; and after passing the bill went into committee of the whole and took up the homestead bill.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, who had the floor from Saturday, then addressed the committee. He referred to the progress of the United States, the debts of which had been discharged by means of the revenue derived from public lands; and said he proposed to enquire into the expediency of wasting a portion of the public territory. He did not impugn the motives of the advocates of the bill, but he could not close his eyes to the destructive effects of a species of legislation which is calculated to sap the foundations of the government, and which would result in the most deplorable consequences.

The public lands, he said, it was now admitted, are the common property of the United States, and are held for the general benefit; and he trusted that the time will never again arrive when this right will be questioned. The House, he said, is now called upon to determine which of five projects that are before it, for the disposal of the public domains, shall prevail. If the bill, he continued, would encourage, as it proposes, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, he should not oppose it, but he deemed its tendency to be the reverse, and to paralyse each and all of them. The effect would also be to cede to the Western States, in which lie the lands that it is proposed to settle. The principle of gratuity, he contended, is unknown to the legislation of this country; and he referred to the Roman history to prove the injurious consequences that must result from the course which it is proposed to pursue.

He contended that nothing is more dangerous than the infusion of a dissimilar population, with foreign sentiments and habits, and which, according to the census, already amounts, directly or indirectly, to one-fourth of the entire population of the United States. The national domain, he said, should be retained for national purposes, to meet those exigencies that may arise, to pay debts that have been incurred, and to sustain the public credit; and with reference to the bill itself, it was not enough that it should be shown to be constitutional—it must be proved to be expedient, and there was no report before the committee to satisfy members on that head, or as to the propriety of disposing of the public revenue in the manner that is contemplated.

He insisted that the position of the United States, with reference to the powerful maritime nations of Europe, would not justify the wasteful expenditure of the means which may be required for the repairs and erection of fortifications to enable them to contend successfully against them in case of hostilities. He was going on with his remarks when his hour expired, and the hammer of the chairman fell.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The chair laid before the Senate, on Tuesday, communications from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to resolutions of the Senate, relative to certain allowances to officers of the navy, and concerning the several kinds of coal used in the navy.

Messrs. Bayard and Cooper presented memorials from journeyman printers, praying the establishment of a government printing office.

A joint resolution from the House providing for the establishment at Salem of the seat of government of Oregon territory, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to enforce liens in admiralty, and to regulate proceedings therein.

The defficiency bill was then resumed.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate for two hours in support of the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Underwood followed; he was in favor of allowing $25,000 a trip.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

On the same day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the homestead bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., took the floor, and after alluding to the policy which had been recently pursued, by which a hundred millions of acres of land had been given way, expressed himself as being opposed to the passage of the bill before the committee until some general system of disposing of the public domain shall have been adopted. In every free and representative country, he said, there must exist parties.

He did not rise to defend any party or faction, but to lay down grave fundamental principles, without which no government can be sustained. Parties, he contended, must be organized with reference to the predominant questions of the day; and the great political question at present in this country he considered to be the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. The majority of the people he believed to be in favor of the performance of all constitutional obligations; and no party could stand unless it were actuated by such principles.

He went on to state that if, which he did not admit, the North would not stand up for the constitution, he should not care how soon the confederacy were rent asunder; he expressed himself opposed to National Conventions, and to surrendering to an irresponsible body the power to prescribe principles, on which the country is to act. The people, he continued, would not vote for any man who should not be in favor of the fugitive-slave law. He then read extracts from the *Union* and *Tribune*, from which he dissented, and four other papers, to show that the Whigs were more in favor of the compromise, as a body, than the Democrats. He deemed the opposition to the institutions of the South, as a war against the Lord of Creation: the colored man being inferior to the white, intellectually and morally, and who, he said, is an entirely different being. He was proceeding to show the decrease in the number of free blacks, when compared with slaves, when his time elapsed, and the floor was taken by

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, and after some further debate, the House adjourned.

The name of Col. David Outlaw has been spoken of in connection with the whig nomination for the next gubernatorial chair. It is more than likely that John Kerr, Esq., will be the candidate, and if so, there is no use in introducing the names of other gentlemen at this late day, in connection with the matter. But should Mr. Kerr decline the nomination, we know of no one, who would make a stronger run than Col. Outlaw—he would certainly poll the entire strength of his party in the East.

But lay party aside, and we have no great objection to Governor Reid; we believe he makes a good officer, and the people will fare as well under his administration as they would under the administration of any body else. He is in favor of the re-opening of Nag's Head Inlet, and is as liberal in dealing out justice to all sections as any other politician would be. If we have occasion to speak of a public servant, it is our duty to do him justice, and we believe that there are many worse men than David S. Reid. We speak of him as an individual, and not as a party. Party has become corrupt, and the rights of the people assailed, and their interests infringed upon, by party political demagogues in all quarters, and the people must keep a more watchful eye upon them, in order to move on in harmony and prosperity.

Plymouth Villager, (Whig.)

We had a taste of *some* Strawberries last Saturday, from the garden of Dr. Andrews. They are the first we have seen this season. *Golds. Rep. & Patriot.*

The following touching lines are from the gifted pen of a lady of this City. They were sent to a friend, some time since, in New Orleans, and were first published in the Picayune of that City:

MY CHILDREN.

I have two little darlings,
With eyes of deepest blue,
There's just a year between them,
And the younger is not two.
I watch their minds expanding
With fond and earnest hope,
Like fragrant little blossoms
Whose petals daily ope.

Frank says he's mother's rose-bud,
And little brother Willy,
With skin like alabaster,
Is my budding water lily:
I call them both my mock-birds,
For like music to my ear,
Are their merry little voices,
So silvery and clear.

What dew is to the flowers,
The rainbow to the sky,
Are these children to my pathway,
Which they cheer and beautify.
They fill my heart with gladness,
With thankfulness and praise,
They chase away my sadness,
And leave no gloomy days.

Though many other blessings,
Around my footsteps fall,
My children and their father
Are chief among them all.
My life seems crowned with joys
Whene'er I look on them,
And they the brightest jewels
Within the diadem.

Then blessings on my darlings,
Bright blessings from above,
God grant their tender boyhood
Miss not a mother's love.
Oh may my days be lengthened
Throughout their early youth,
To lead them in the pathway
Of Honor and of Truth.

God grant to me His spirit,
To guide their souls aright,
To teach them by example,
To walk "as in his sight."
And when this life is ended,
May all whom He has given,
United, form a family
Within the courts of Heaven.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1852.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Pierce defended the administration against the charges of extravagance preferred by Mr. Gwin; and in the House, Mr. Walsh endorsed the conduct of the seceders from the Whig caucus. The debate on the homestead bill has terminated.

The Sewardites here claim that the failure of the North Carolina Whig Convention to disapprove of Mangum's course, amounts to an endorsement of Scott.

Dr. Baldwin has been acquitted on the charge of stealing papers from the State Department. The Jury did not leave the box. The Judge ruled the papers his property, not the governments.

The Niagara has arrived at New York with the latest dates from Liverpool. There has been an advance of one-sixth of a penny in all grades of cotton. Common rosin from 4 to 6 shillings 6d—fine 9 s. 6d. Nothing doing in tar—turpentine wanted. W.

Florida Democratic State Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 26. On the 19th instant the Democratic State Convention of Florida assembled and nominated James E. Brown, Esq., as their candidate for Governor; A. T. Maxwell for Congress; and D. L. Yulee and Dr. D. W. Spencer, Delegates at large to the Baltimore National Convention.

A series of resolutions were adopted, the first of which reaffirms the resolutions of the Virginia convention of 1848, and the second endorses the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1844. The third resolution deprecates the revival of any past issues; and the fourth appoints fourteen delegates to the Baltimore National Convention. They are sent uninstructed, no preference being expressed by the Convention.

The first choice of the delegates elected is understood to be for Douglas for President and Jefferson Davis for Vice President.

South Carolina States Rights Convention.

COLUMBIA, April 27. The States Rights Convention met here yesterday and organized by electing Gov. Means President. The Convention then adjourned till to-day. The proceedings excite great interest, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to-day to prepare business for the Convention.

GEORGIA UNION CONVENTION. A telegraphic despatch informs us that the Convention of the Union party at Georgia, which assembled at Milledgeville on the 22d instant adjourned on the following day. Mr. A. H. Chappell was the presiding officer. A committee of twenty-four was appointed—Charles J. Jenkins, chairman—who reported resolutions endorsing the finality of the Compromise, declaring the inexpediency of taking any action on the Presidential question, and recommending that a National Convention of the Union party be called after the Whig and Democratic nominations and platforms are known to the country. The report and resolutions were adopted.

Republic.

DIED,

In Chapel Hill, on the 23d April, after a brief illness, Allen G. Rogers, of this County, son of Sion Rogers, Esq., in the 18th year of his age.

REMOVAL,

Owing to the Late Fire, to Wilmington Street,
(In the Rear of his Old Stand, for a short time.)

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from New York with a rich and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising the latest patterns and fashions, presenting every thing beautiful and elegant in his line of business, consisting of the very best French and English imported goods,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

of every color and variety; also, a generel assortment of fancy articles—in a word, a large and complete stock of Goods not surpassed by any in the State.

He solicits the attention of his friends and customers to call and examine them. Great bargains will be given to the purchaser as an inducement to call on him. He can assure them, that, although he is on the back street they shall lose nothing by walking over, as he is determined to sell out his present stock of new and fashionable goods by the 10th day of August next. He will put his goods down at such prices that it may induce persons to purchase, though they may not want the articles for present use.

Having secured the services of Mr. BOURBON SMITH for the ensuing year as a Foreman, he can safely say the business shall be carried on in all its branches in the most approved style of cutting and manufacturing. Call and leave your orders if you wish a good fit and a cheap suit, without responsibility to the purchaser.

He also has on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing which will be disposed of at prime cost—Black and fancy Frock Coats, Vests and Pants made in my own house.

He would sincerely return his thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his business, and hopes his old friends and customers will not forsake him, but will continue their patronage so long as they deem him worthy.

The subscriber finds it very necessary to close up his old business. He earnestly desires all those indebted to him would call and settle up with him, as no further indulgence can be given. Owing to his present situation he is compelled to make this announcement.

Paris and American fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1852, just received.

Raleigh, April 26, 1852. 917—4t.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.
GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
AND DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Spectacles, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

FASHIONS FOR 1852.
J. J. BIGGS,
No. 10 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now opening his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of fine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Olive Cloths, for Dress and Frock Coats. Cashmarett, Drab d'Ett, and Alpaca for Summer Coats and Pants.

Plain and Figured Black French Cassamere and Doe skin. for Pants. Also, single Milled Cassamere, Plain and Figured Linen Drill. Striped Marseilles, a new article for Pants.

Vestings in great varieties, Fine White Silks, and Satins and Cashmeres for Wedding Parties, with Cravats and Gloves to match.

The above Goods will be manufactured in the best possible manner, and in every instance a good fitting garment warranted.

All orders promptly executed. No effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

☞ Don't forget to call at No. 10, Fayettevile Street, first Store above the *Burnt District*.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. J. J. BIGGS.

All Kinds of Ready Made Clothing.

A new article of Silk Coats for Summer, truly delighttul.

A lot of Fine Drab, Beaver, and Black Moleskin HATS, of the very latest style. Together with a great variety of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves of all kinds, Suspenders, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.

Having recently discovered a great improvement in "The Art of Cutting" garments, some attention will be given to Teaching the "New System" to those who wish to learn to Cut by a very simple and sure-fitting Rule. Full satisfaction given or no charge.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. 47—6t.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of two dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

Jno. A. Selby, *Sec'y.*

Greenville, April 8, 1852. 46—3t.

A MAIN OF COCKS

WILL come off in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 5th of May, between the Virginia and North Carolina parties; show 21 Cocks, $100 a fight and $1000 the odd. Ample accommodations will be provided for all persons who think proper to attend.

Warrenton, N. C., April 19th, 1852. 917—w2w.

Just in time for the Convention.

4 CASES fashionable super Moleskin Hats. Cocoa, warranted pure and of a superior quality.

Just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1552. 49—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES o w receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Land Warrants.

A FEW Land Warrants wanted, apply to

JAS. T. MARRIOTT,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 6, 1852. 43—3t.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Germanton, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

Edifice, Etc.

The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accomodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

Laboratory, Library, Etc.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

Session, Terms, Etc.

The next session will open, June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English, $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

Instruction, Government, Etc.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit a more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON, *Master.*

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 916—w2m.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh. January 28, 1852. 24—

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.
RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd Sepdmber, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as ittle delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vocabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners. by James Seixas. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a corrrct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

Important to Bridge Builders.

ON the second Thursday in May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Bridge across Crabtree Creek, near Manteo Paper Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a new Bridge (of stone piers and wooden superstructure) across said creek.

The plan of said Bridge can be seen on application to the Commissioners.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
KIMBROUGH JONES,
ISAAC H. ROGERS,
JAMES G. JEFFREYS,
Commissioners.

April 19, 1852. 47—td.

Register will please copy.

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
Manufacturer & Wholesale Dealer in
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

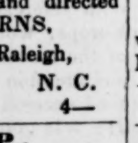
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

And Whereas, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

Thomas Settle, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

Directors.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

Officers.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

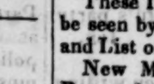
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of Knabe Gæhle.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of Whitaker, Whitfield & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

References:—John Dawson, Potter & id der, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. F nch, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauripesm, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

Grand Piano, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$650
" with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
Square Piano, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2.*]	450
" " " " Gothic style, " 3,	400
" square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4,	375
" round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " 10,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " ",	350
" hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " 5,	350
" " " " " on modern legs, " 7-8,	350
" square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9,	325
" hollow " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8,	325
" square " " plain legs,	300
Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.	
" fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	150
" hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280
Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.	
" hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received. and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Ceco Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

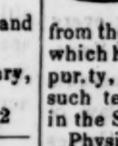
Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Richard P. Finch, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. George L. Gould resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. Harriss, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.